Introduced by Senator Ackerman

January 27, 2005

An act to amend Sections 307, 5211, 7211, 9211, and 12351 of the Corporations Code, relating to corporations.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SB 119, as introduced, Ackerman. Corporations: board meetings. Existing law provides that an action required or permitted to be taken by the board of specified corporations may be taken without a meeting if the members of the board consent in writing to that action.

This bill would also provide that the term "consent" includes the abstention of an interested director under certain conditions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: no. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 307 of the Corporations Code is 2 amended to read:
- 3 307. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles or, subject to paragraph (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 204, in the bylaws, all of the following apply:
- 6 (1) Meetings of the board may be called by the chair of the 5 board or the president or any vice president or the secretary or 5 any two directors.
- 9 (2) Regular meetings of the board may be held without notice 10 if the time and place of the meetings are fixed by the bylaws or 11 the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held upon four 12 days' notice by mail or 48 hours' notice delivered personally or 13 by telephone, including a voice messaging system or by

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electronic transmission by the corporation (Section 20). The articles or bylaws may not dispense with notice of a special meeting. A notice, or waiver of notice, need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board.

- (3) Notice of a meeting need not be given to a director who provides a waiver of notice or a consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to that director. These waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meeting.
- (4) A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. If the meeting is adjourned for more than 24 hours, notice of an adjournment to another time or place shall be given prior to the time of the adjourned meeting to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment.
- (5) Meetings of the board may be held at a place within or without the state that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or there is no notice, designated in the bylaws or by resolution of the board.
- (6) Members of the board may participate in a meeting through use of conference telephone, electronic video screen communication, or electronic transmission by and to the corporation (Sections 20 and 21). Participation in a meeting through use of conference telephone or electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting as long as all members participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a meeting through electronic transmission by and to the corporation (other than conference telephone and electronic video screen communication), pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting if both of the following apply:
- 36 (A) Each member participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other members concurrently.
 - (B) Each member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, including, without limitation, the

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capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the corporation.

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- (7) A majority of the authorized number of directors constitutes a quorum of the board for the transaction of business. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a quorum shall be less than one-third the authorized number of directors or less than two, whichever is larger, unless the authorized number of directors is one, in which case one director constitutes a quorum.
- (8) An act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present is the act of the board, subject to the provisions of Section 310 and subdivision (e) of Section 317. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a lesser vote than a majority of the directors present at a meeting is the act of the board. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting.
- (b) An action required or permitted to be taken by the board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to that action and if the number of members of the board serving at the time constitutes a quorum. The written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board. The action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the directors For purposes of this subdivision, "consent" shall include the abstention of an interested director as described in Section 310 where board action by written consent approves a transaction in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 310 and the director recites his or her status as an interested director. For purposes of this subdivision, a director who has signed a consent that recites his or her status as an interested director with regard to a transaction shall be deemed to be an interested director.
- (c) This section applies also to committees of the board and incorporators and action by those committees and incorporators, mutatis mutandis.
- SEC. 2. Section 5211 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:

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5211. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles or in the bylaws, all of the following apply:

- (1) Meetings of the board may be called by the chair of the board or the president or any vice president or the secretary or any two directors.
- (2) Regular meetings of the board may be held without notice if the time and place of the meetings are fixed by the bylaws or the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held upon four days' notice by first-class mail or 48 hours' notice delivered personally or by telephone, including a voice messaging system or by electronic transmission by the corporation (Section 20). The articles or bylaws may not dispense with notice of a special meeting. A notice, or waiver of notice, need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board.
- (3) Notice of a meeting need not be given to a director who provides a waiver of notice or consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to that director. These waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meetings.
- (4) A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. If the meeting is adjourned for more than 24 hours, notice of an adjournment to another time or place shall be given prior to the time of the adjourned meeting to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment.
- (5) Meetings of the board may be held at a place within or without the state that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or there is no notice, designated in the bylaws or by resolution of the board.
- (6) Members of the board may participate in a meeting through use of conference telephone, electronic video screen communication or electronic transmission by and to the corporation (Sections 20 and 21). Participation in a meeting through use of conference telephone or electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting as long as all members participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a

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meeting through use of electronic transmission by and to the corporation, other than conference telephone and electronic video screen communication, pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting if both of the following apply:

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- (A) Each member participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other members concurrently.
- (B) Each member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, including, without limitation, the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the corporation.
- (7) A majority of the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws constitutes a quorum of the board for the transaction of business. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a quorum shall be less than one-fifth the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws, or less than two, whichever is larger, unless the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws is one, in which case one director constitutes a quorum.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of Sections 5212, 5233, 5234, 5235, and subdivision (e) of Section 5238, an act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present is the act of the board. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a lesser vote than a majority of the directors present at a meeting is the act of the board. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting, or a greater number required by this division, the articles or bylaws.
- (b) An action required or permitted to be taken by the board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to that action and if the number of members of the board serving at the time constitutes a quorum. The written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board. The action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as the unanimous vote of the directors. For the purposes of this section only, "all members of the board" does not include an "interested director" as defined in Section 5233 For purposes of this subdivision, "consent" shall include the abstention of an

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1 interested director as defined in Section 5233 where board action
2 by written consent approves a transaction described in
3 subparagraph (C) of paragraph 2 of subdivision (d) or
4 subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) of Section
5 233 and the director recites his or her status as an interested
6 director. For purposes of this subdivision, a director who has
7 signed a consent that recites his or her status as an interested
8 director with regard to a transaction shall be deemed to be an
9 interested director.

- (c) The provisions of this section apply also to incorporators, to committees of the board, and to action by those incorporators or committees mutatis mutandis.
- SEC. 3. Section 7211 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 7211. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles or in the bylaws, all of the following apply:
- (1) Meetings of the board may be called by the chair of the board or the president or any vice president or the secretary or any two directors.
- (2) Regular meetings of the board may be held without notice if the time and place of the meetings are fixed by the bylaws or the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held upon four days' notice by first-class mail or 48 hours' notice delivered personally or by telephone, including a voice messaging system or by electronic transmission by the corporation (Section 20). The articles or bylaws may not dispense with notice of a special meeting. A notice, or waiver of notice, need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board.
- (3) Notice of a meeting need not be given to a director who provided a waiver of notice or consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to that director. These waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meetings.
- (4) A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. If the meeting is adjourned for more than 24 hours, notice of an adjournment to another time or place shall be given prior to

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the time of the adjourned meeting to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment.

- (5) Meetings of the board may be held at a place within or without the state that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or if there is no notice, designated in the bylaws or by resolution of the board.
- (6) Members of the board may participate in a meeting through use of conference telephone, electronic video screen communication, or electronic transmission by and to the corporation (Sections 20 and 21). Participation in a meeting through use of conference telephone or electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting as long as all members participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a meeting through use of electronic transmission by and to the corporation, other than conference telephone and electronic video screen communication, pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting if both of the following apply:
- (A) Each member participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other members concurrently.
- (B) Each member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, including, without limitation, the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the corporation.
- (7) A majority of the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws constitutes a quorum of the board for the transaction of business. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a quorum shall be less than one-fifth the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws, or less than two, whichever is larger, unless the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws is one, in which case one director constitutes a quorum.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of Sections 7212, 7233, 7234, and subdivision (e) of Section 7237 and Section 5233, insofar as it is made applicable pursuant to Section 7238, an act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present is the act of the board. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a lesser vote than a majority of the directors present at a meeting is the act of the board. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may

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continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting, or a greater number required by this division, the articles or bylaws.

- (b) An action required or permitted to be taken by the board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to that action and if the number of members of the board serving at the time constitutes a quorum. The written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board. The action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the directors. For the purposes of this section only, "all members of the board" does not include an "interested director" as defined in Section 5233, insofar as it is made applicable pursuant to Section 7238 For purposes of this subdivision, "consent" shall include the abstention of an interested director as defined in Section 7233 where board action by written consent approves a transaction described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 7233 and the director recites his or her status as an interested director. For purposes of this subdivision, a director who has signed a consent that recites his or her status as an interested director with regard to a transaction shall be deemed to be an interested director.
- (c) This section applies also to incorporators, to committees of the board, and to action by those incorporators or committees mutatis mutandis.
- SEC. 4. Section 9211 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 9211. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles or in the bylaws, all of the following apply:
- (1) Meetings of the board may be called by the chair of the board or the president or any vice president or the secretary or any two directors.
- (2) Regular meetings of the board may be held without notice if the time and place of the meetings are fixed by the bylaws or the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held upon four days' notice by first-class mail or 48 hours' notice delivered personally or by telephone, including a voice messaging system or by electronic transmission by a corporation (Section 20). The

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articles or bylaws may not dispense with notice of a special meeting. A notice, or waiver of notice, need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board.

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- (3) Notice of a meeting need not be given to a director who provided a waiver of notice or consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to that director. These waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meetings.
- (4) A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place.
- (5) Meetings of the board may be held at a place within or without the state that has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or there is no notice, designated in the bylaws or by resolution of the board.
- (6) Members of the board may participate in a meeting through use of conference telephone, electronic video screen communication, or electronic transmission by and to the corporation. Participation in a meeting through use of conference telephone or electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting as long as all members participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a meeting through use of electronic transmission by and to the corporation, other than conference telephone and electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting, if both of the following apply:
- (A) Each member participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other members concurrently.
- (B) Each member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, including, without limitation, the capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the corporation.
- (7) A majority of the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws constitutes a quorum of the board for the transaction of business.

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(8) An act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present is the act of the board. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a lesser vote than a majority of the directors present at a meeting is the act of the board. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for that meeting, or a greater number as is required by this division, the articles or bylaws.

- (b) An action required or permitted to be taken by the board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to that action and if the number of members serving at the time constitutes a *quorum.* The written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board. The action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as the unanimous vote of the directors For purposes of this subdivision, "consent" shall include the abstention of an interested director as defined in Section 9243 where board action by written consent approves a transaction described in subparagraph (C) of paragraph (3) of subdivision (d) or subparagraph (C) of paragraph (4) of subdivision (d) of Section 9243 and the director recites his of her status as an interested director. For purposes of this subdivision, a director who has signed a consent that recites his or her status as an interested director with regard to a transaction shall be deemed to be an interested director.
- (c) This section applies also to incorporators, to committees of the board, and to action by those incorporators or committees mutatis mutandis.
- SEC. 5. Section 12351 of the Corporations Code is amended to read:
- 12351. (a) Unless otherwise provided in the articles or in the bylaws:
- (1) Meetings of the board may be called by the chairman of the board or the president or any vice president or the secretary or any two directors.
- (2) Regular meetings of the board may be held without notice if the time and place of such meetings are fixed by the bylaws or the board. Special meetings of the board shall be held upon four

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days' notice by first-class mail or 48 hours' notice delivered personally or by telephone, including a voice messaging system or by electronic transmission by the corporation (Section 20). The articles or bylaws may not dispense with notice of a special meeting. A notice, or waiver of notice, need not specify the purpose of any regular or special meeting of the board.

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- (3) Notice of a meeting need not be given to any director who provides a waiver of notice or consent to holding the meeting or an approval of the minutes thereof in writing, whether before or after the meeting, or who attends the meeting without protesting, prior thereto or at its commencement, the lack of notice to such director. All such waivers, consents and approvals shall be filed with the corporate records or made a part of the minutes of the meetings.
- (4) A majority of the directors present, whether or not a quorum is present, may adjourn any meeting to another time and place. If the meeting is adjourned for more than 24 hours, notice of any adjournment to another time or place shall be given prior to the time of the adjourned meeting to the directors who were not present at the time of the adjournment.
- (5) Meetings of the board may be held at any place within or without the state which has been designated in the notice of the meeting or, if not stated in the notice or if there is no notice, designated in the bylaws or by resolution of the board.
- (6) Members of the board may participate in a meeting through use of conference telephone, electronic video screen communication, or electronic transmission by and to the corporation (Sections 20 and 21). Participation in a meeting through use of conference telephone or electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting as long as all members participating in the meeting are able to hear one another. Participation in a meeting through use of electronic transmission by and to the corporation, other than conference telephone and electronic video screen communication pursuant to this subdivision constitutes presence in person at that meeting if both of the following apply:
- (A) Each member participating in the meeting can communicate with all of the other members concurrently.
- (B) Each member is provided the means of participating in all matters before the board, including, without limitation, the

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capacity to propose, or to interpose an objection to, a specific action to be taken by the corporation.

- (7) A majority of the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws constitutes a quorum of the board for the transaction of business. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a quorum shall be less than one-fifth the number of directors authorized in the articles or bylaws, or less than two, whichever is larger.
- (8) Subject to the provisions of Sections 12352, 12373, 12374 and subdivision (e) of Section 12377, every act or decision done or made by a majority of the directors present at a meeting duly held at which a quorum is present is the act of the board. The articles or bylaws may not provide that a lesser vote than a majority of the directors present at a meeting is the act of the board. A meeting at which a quorum is initially present may continue to transact business notwithstanding the withdrawal of directors, if any action taken is approved by at least a majority of the required quorum for such meeting, or such greater number as is required by this division, the articles or bylaws.
- (b) Any action required or permitted to be taken by the board may be taken without a meeting, if all members of the board shall individually or collectively consent in writing to such action and if the number of members of the board serving at the time constitutes a quorum. Such written consent or consents shall be filed with the minutes of the proceedings of the board. Such action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of such directors For purposes of this subdivision, "consent" shall include the abstention of an interested director as described in Section 12373 where board action by written consent approves a transaction described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 12373 and the director recites his or her status as an interested director. For purposes of this subdivision, a director who has signed a consent that recites his or her status as an interested director with regard to a transaction shall be deemed to be an interested director.
- (c) The provisions of this section apply also to incorporators, to committees of the board, and to action by such incorporators or such committees mutatis mutandis.

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SEC. 6. It is the intent of the Legislature that the provisions of this act that add the language "and if the number of members of the board serving at the time constitutes a quorum" do not constitute a change of law but instead make a clarification to guide directors. It is also the intent of the Legislature that the provisions of this act that delete the sentence "The action by written consent shall have the same force and effect as a unanimous vote of the directors" do not constitute a change of law but instead delete superfluous language addressed by the respective sections of law.